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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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FLESHNER & KIM, LLP
P.O. BOX 221200
CHANTILLY, VA 20153

EXAMINER	
DAVIS, TEMICA M	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2681	10

DATE MAILED: 05/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PRG

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/656,025	KEE, JANG SEO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Temica M. Davis	2681	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 February 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-4 and 6-44* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4 and 6-44* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed February 10, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Alanara, in combination with Flemming, fails to disclose storing user data in a base station using a transmitted telephone phone number as an address. Applicant argues that Flemming does not disclose that information in a data set should be grouped together and identified by a single identifier. Applicant further argues that in the claimed invention, if a user misplaces his cellular phone, a newly purchased phone can be easily updated by accessing the information stored in the base station because the entire data set is stored in the base station under a single identifier (i.e., a telephone number).

At the outset, the examiner would like to point out that Alanara teaches that a mobile station can transfer SCM information, such as alphanumeric text and related information, to a location external to the mobile station (i.e., base station) in order to archive the information (col. 1, line 65-col. 2, line 5). Alanara further teaches that the base station has multiple storage locations wherein multiple mobile stations (MS_1, MS_2, MS_N) can store SCM information within the base station (col. 4, lines 34-44; figure 2). Alanara further teaches that the same mobile station that transferred its SCM information, or a different mobile station can retrieve the SCM information by sending a SCM Download Request message (col. 1, line 65-col. 2, line 5 and col. 5, line 47-col. 6,

line10). Because information from multiple mobile stations can be stored in the base station, it is inherent that a unique identifier has to be given in order for the base station to determine which of its multiple memory locations to access in order to ensure the proper SCM information is downloaded to the requesting mobile station. Alanara is, however, silent as to the type of identifier the SCM information is stored and retrieved with.

With reference to Flemming, Flemming does not have to disclose that all data held as a data set in a database should be grouped together and identified by a single identifier because Alanara teaches that. Flemming is only used to show that information stored in a database can be stored and later retrieved by the use of a telephone number as an identifier as shown in col. 5, lines 6-36.

Based on the remarks presented above, Alanara and Flemming form a reasonable combination that meets the claimed limitations. Therefore, the rejection stands as set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18-20, 22, 25, 30, 33 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alanara, U.S. Patent No. 6,064,880 in view of Flemming, III, U.S. Patent No. 6,597,772.

Regarding claims 1 and 20, Alanara discloses a method for backing up user data and further discloses inherently, identifying means transmitted to the base station from the mobile station along with the user SCM data as evidenced by the fact that the Backup data is stored in the base station in memory locations associated with the transmitting mobile station (col. 5, lines 30-32). Thus, an address (identifier) must be transmitted along with the SCM data to ensure that the SCM data is stored in the appropriate memory location. Alanara, further discloses that numerous mobile stations can store SCM data within the same base station (col. 4, lines 34-37), thereby necessitating the use of different mobile station identifiers for storing user data associated with each user.

Alanara, however, fails to specifically disclose wherein the user data are transmitted to the base station together with a phone number of the first mobile terminal and then stored in the base station using the phone number as an address.

In a similar field of endeavor, Flemming discloses in a cellular environment a method of programming telephone numbers and identifying data in multiple databases, wherein this information can also be retrieved from the databases (col. 2, lines 12-24, col. 5, lines 6-9. Flemming further discloses transmitting data along with a telephone number to a database for storing the data, wherein the telephone number is used as an

address as evidenced by the fact that the information can be later retrieved from the database using the telephone (col. 4, line 55-col. 5, line 9).

Therefore, at the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Alanara with the teachings of Flemming for the purpose of specifically identifying an address for storing/retrieving data in a database.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Alanara and Flemming discloses the method of claim 1 wherein step a includes the steps of: transmitting a backup request signal from the first mobile terminal to the base station (figure 2) (Alanara, col. 2, lines 23-27, col. 4, lines 49-53); transmitting a response signal from the base station to the first mobile terminal in response to the backup request signal (Alanara, col. 5, lines 1-5); transmitting the user data from the first mobile terminal to the base station if the response signal is identified (Alanara, col. 5, lines 5-11); and storing the user data in the base station (Alanara, col. 5, lines 30-32 and lines 44-46).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Alanara and Flemming discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the step (b) includes transmitting a download request signal (which reads on the SCM Request/Restore message) from the second mobile terminal to the base station (Alanara, col. 2, lines 23-27, col. 5, lines 47-50 and col. 6, lines 11-18); transmitting the user data corresponding to the download request signal, from the base station to the second mobile terminal (Alanara, col. 5, lines 58-63); and storing the user data in the second mobile terminal (Alanara, col. 5, lines 63-66 and col. 6, lines 11-18).

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Alanara and Fleming discloses the method of claim 6, wherein the user data are downloaded using a phone number corresponding to the user data to be downloaded (Flemming, col. 5, lines 6-9, Alanara, col. 5, line 63-col. 6, line 18).

Regarding claim 11, Alanara discloses a backup method for user data in a mobile terminal

comprising transmitting a backup request signal for user data of a first mobile terminal to a base station (col. 2, lines 23-27, col. 4, lines 49-53); transmitting a response signal from the base station to the first mobile terminal in response to the backup request signal (col. 5, lines 1-5); transmitting the user data from the first mobile terminal to the base station if the response signal is identified (col. 5, lines 5-11); storing the user data in the base station (col. 5, lines 30-32 and lines 44-46). transmitting a download request signal for the user data stored in the base station from a second mobile terminal to the base station by connecting the second mobile terminal with the base station (col. 5, lines 47-50 and col. 6, lines 11-18); and downloading the user data from the base station to the second mobile terminal (col. 5, lines 58-63).

Alanara, however, fails to specifically disclose wherein the user data are transmitted to the base station together with a phone number of the first mobile terminal and then stored in the base station using the phone number as an address.

In a similar field of endeavor, Flemming discloses in a cellular environment a method of programming telephone numbers and identifying data in multiple databases, wherein this information can also be retrieved from the databases (col. 2, lines 12-24,

col. 5, lines 6-9. Flemming further discloses transmitting data along with a telephone number to a database for storing the data, wherein the telephone number is used as an address as evidenced by the fact that the information can be later retrieved from the database using the telephone (col. 4, line 55-col. 5, line 9).

Therefore, at the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Alanara with the teachings of Flemming for the purpose of specifically identifying an address for storing/retrieving data in a database.

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Alanara and Fleming discloses the method of claim 11, wherein the user data are transmitted to the base station together with a phone number of a first mobile terminal and then stored in the base station using the phone number as an address (Flemming, col. 4, line 55-col. 5, line 9, Alanara, col. 4, line 49-col. 5, line 11).

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Alanara and Fleming discloses the method of claim 11, wherein the user data are downloaded using a phone number corresponding to the user data to be downloaded as an address (Flemming, col. 4, line 55-col. 5, line 9, Alanara, col. 4, line 49-col. 5, line 11).

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Alanara and Fleming discloses the method of claim 1, wherein step (d) includes transmitting a phone number of the first mobile terminal from the second mobile terminal to the base station and accessing the user data stored in the base station based on the transmitted phone number (Flemming, col. 4, line 55-col. 5, line 9, Alanara, col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 18).

Regarding claim 25, the combination of Alanara and Flemming discloses the method of claim 20, wherein the user data includes phone book information (Alanara, col. 1, lines 39-43).

Regarding claim 30, Alanara discloses a method of managing user data in a communication system, comprising transmitting user data of a first mobile terminal to a base station, transmitting an inherent identifier as explained above to the base station and receiving acknowledgment from the base station that the user data has been received (col. 5, lines 1-32).

Alanara, however, fails to specifically disclose wherein the user data are transmitted to the base station together with a phone number of the first mobile terminal.

Flemming further discloses transmitting data along with a telephone number to a database for storing the data, wherein the telephone number is used as an address as evidenced by the fact that the information can be later retrieved from the database using the telephone (col. 4, line 55-col. 5, line 9).

Therefore, at the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Alanara with the teachings of Flemming for the purpose of specifically identifying an address for storing/retrieving data in a database.

Regarding claim 33, the combination of Alanara and Flemming discloses the method of claim 30, wherein the user data includes phone book information (Alanara, col. 1, lines 39-43).

Regarding claim 38, Alanara discloses transmitting an identifier of a first mobile terminal from a second mobile terminal to a base station, and receiving, in the second

mobile terminal, user data of the first mobile terminal from the base station (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 49).

Alanara, however, fails to specifically disclose wherein a phone number of the first mobile terminal is transmitted to the base station.

Flemming discloses transmitting data along with a telephone number to a database for storing the data, wherein the telephone number is used as an address as evidenced by the fact that the information can be later retrieved from the database using the telephone (col. 4, line 55-col. 5, line 9).

Therefore, at the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Alanara with the teachings of Flemming for the purpose of specifically identifying an address for storing/retrieving data in a database.

4. Claims 3, 7, 12, 15, 37 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alanara, Flemming and Nitta, U.S. Patent No. 6,330,434.

Regarding claims 3, 7, 12, 15, 37 and 41, the combination of Alanara and Flemming discloses the methods of claims 2, 6, 11, 30 and 38 as described above.

The combination, however, fails to disclose automatically ending radio connection between the base station and the mobile stations after the completion of transceiving.

Nitta discloses this limitation (col. 1, lines 18-34, col. 1, line 59-col. 2, line 39, col. 8, lines 1-8).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Alanara and Flemming with the teachings of Nitta for the purpose of saving system resources.

5. Claims 4, 9, 13, 17, 23, 24, 31, 32, 39 and 40 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alanara, Flemming and Hayes, Jr. (Hayes), U.S. Patent No. 5,894,596.

Regarding claims 4, 9, 13, 17, 23, 24, 31, 32, 39 and 40, the combination of Alanara and Flemming discloses the method of claims 2, 6, 11, 20, 30 and 38 as described above.

The combination, however, fails to disclose the transmission of passwords related to maintenance before transmitting/downloading information.

In a similar field of endeavor, Hayes discloses a method/apparatus in a wireless communications system for programming the memory of new or refurbished telephones (col. 10, lines 31-44).

Hayes further discloses that a mobile station memory can be accessed for resetting of an activation date (which reads on a maintenance procedure) unless a specific command (which reads on the password) is entered in the mobile station by an authorized person (col. 10, line 44-col. 11, line 21).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Alanara with the use of inputting a maintenance password as taught

by Hayes for the purpose of ensuring security to the mobile stations memory in order to prevent unwanted tampering with valuable user information stored therein.

6. Claims 8 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alanara, Flemming, Nitta and Wright et al (Wright), U.S. Patent No. 6,173,159.

Regarding claims 8 and 16, the combination of Alanara, Flemming and Nitta discloses the methods of claims 7 and 15 as described above.

The combination, however, fails to disclose clearing data from the base station memory.

Wright reads on this limitation (col. 7, lines 41-49).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Alanara, Flemming and Nitta with the teachings of Wright for the purpose of freeing up memory space for other mobile stations desiring to store backup user information.

7. Claims 21 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alanara, Flemming and Wright.

Regarding claims 21 and 29, the combination of Alanara and Flemming discloses the method of claim 20 and as described above.

The combination, however, fails to disclose clearing data from the base station memory.

Wright reads on this limitation (col. 7, lines 41-49).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Alanara and Flemming with the teachings of Wright for the purpose of freeing up memory space for other mobile stations desiring to store backup user information.

8. Claims 22, 26-28, 34-36 and 42-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alanara, Flemming and Doran et al (Doran), U.S. Patent No. 6,157,844.

Regarding claims 22, 26, 34 and 42, the combination of Alanara and Flemming discloses the methods of claims 20, 30 and 38.

The combination, however, fails to discloses wherein the user data/phone book data includes speed-dial or quick dial information.

Doran reads on this limitation (col. 1, lines 38-47).

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Alanara and Flemming with the teachings of Doran for the purpose of being able to quickly dial a desired party.

Regarding claims 27, 28, 35, 36, 43 and 44, the combination of Alanara and Flemming discloses the methods of claims 20, 30 and 38 as described above.

The combination, however, fails to discloses wherein user data/phone book data which includes speed-dial or quick dial information further includes speech recognition.

Doran reads on this limitation (col. 1, lines 38-47, col. 3, lines 7-28).

At the time of invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Alanara and Flemming with the teachings of Doran for the purpose of being able to quickly dial a desired party.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Temica M. Davis whose telephone number is (703) 306-5837. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday (alternate Fridays) from 9:00am-3:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Erika Gary can be reached on (703) 308-0123. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Temica M. Davis
Examiner
Art Unit 2681

TEMICA M. DAVIS
PATENT EXAMINER

JEAN GELIN
PATENT EXAMINER